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SUBJECT Activities of the Ikhwan al-Muslimin
(Moslem Brotherhood) Return to CIA

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**SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. Between 21 and 23 December 1948 more than ten Ikhwan al-Muslimin members, including Muhammad al-Zahrawi and Sheikh 'Ali Falut', arrived in Beirut from Egypt. Some of them were volunteers in the Egyptian army in Gaza. In Beirut they contacted members of Moslem organizations, urging them to demand that the Lebanese Government resume the fighting in Palestine, and that demonstrations be staged to support this demand. Among those contacted were Munir Muqaddam and the Mufti of Lebanon, Muhammad Tawfiq Khalid, who, source says, suspects that the zeal of the Ikhwan for Palestine is artificial and that its aim is to create agitation and trouble. The Mufti asked his followers to be cautious toward the Moslem Brothers, saying that they are now "playing the Soviet card."
2. Hasan Shaqfah, a member of the Ikhwan and deputy for Homs in the Syrian Chamber of Deputies, and Mazhar Quwwatli, former dean of lawyers in Damascus, dined with Dr. Muhyi-al-Din Barghut, the head of Najjadah, on 12 January. They discussed British policy and methods of colonization. Deputy Shaqfah severely attacked this policy, and also King 'Abdullah of Transjordan as a British stooge primarily responsible for the loss of Palestine. The dinner was also attended by Shafiq Haddad, Farid Tayyarah, Mustafa Muqaddam, Muhammad Da'ud, Najjadah leaders, and others.
3. A meeting was held in Tripoli on 5 January at the house of Sheikh Rafi'i, the head of the Young Men's Moslem Association in Tripoli (identical with the Ikhwan al-Muslimin, which is officially banned in Lebanon and, hence, uses this name). It was attended by 'Umar Baha' Amiri, the deputy of the general monitor (al-Muraqib al-'Am) of the Moslem Brotherhood and deputy for Aleppo; Hasan Shaqfah, member of the Moslem Brotherhood and deputy for Hama; and Muhammad Mubarak, a member of the Moslem Brotherhood and deputy for Damascus. It was attended also by the Tripolitarians, Muhammad Akkari, Ridwan Shahhal, and some of the leaders of the Young Men's Moslem Association. Amiri read the statement of the supreme guide of the Moslem

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Brotherhood in Egypt, Hasan Banna, which urged the necessity of

- a. encouraging the members of the Lebanese and Syrian branches to resume the fighting in Palestine;
- b. recruiting the largest possible number of Moslems;
- c. spreading as much propaganda as possible; and
- d. combatting the imperialist projects of King 'Abdullah.

After discussing this last subject, it was decided to continue to examine the matter periodically, in meetings to be held in Syrian cities, in order eventually to achieve the above-mentioned goals.

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